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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

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FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN.
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARCH, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

The pink bollworm station established at Lerdo, Mexico, is now in good working order. It is housed in a substantial building which contains within its walled inclosure sufficient land for experimental plots of cotton. The station has been equipped with breeding and other apparatus. Some 10,000 pink bollworms have been secured and are being made the subject of a large variety of biological and control tests. Unusually favorable opportunities have therefore developed for the work. Some 10 experimental plots have been started on neighboring ranches, mostly for the determination of possible substitutes for cotton culture, in the effort which it is hoped will be later undertaken looking to the extermination of the pink bollworm in the entire Laguna region.

With relation to the origin of the pink bollworm in the Trinity Bay region, the examination of shipping records develops the fact that some 2,000 bales of Mexican cotton coming from the Laguna via El Paso were on the docks at Galveston at the time of the storm in August, 1915, and were washed ashore. Most of this cotton was salvaged, but undoubtedly a good deal of it was lost and widely scattered. This information at least indicates definitely the movement of such Mexican cotton to Galveston and gives fair presumption that this may be the true source of the infestation about the bay. This investigation has also shown that at this time—1914–15—about 15,000 bales of Mexican cotton entered the United States through the port of El Paso. Most of this cotton was shipped to foreign markets, but some little of it went to mills in

Virginia, South Carolina, and Texas. Steps will be taken to investigate thoroughly the regions contiguous to these mills to determine whether these early shipments have been the source of possible infestation.

The general status of the pink bollworm work in Texas remains as reported in last month's letter. There developed, however, during March a somewhat disquieting movement incited by a few persons to organize cotton planters and to induce them to plant cotton in the noncotton areas with the intention of contesting the validity of the recently enacted Texas law under which these noncotton areas are established. Steps were promptly taken to discourage this movement and uphold the law. It was pointed out that general disregard of this law would necessitate immediate quarantine action against the State of Texas to protect the other cotton-growing States. Such action would put very burdensome restrictions on the commerce of the State, which would result in great loss and would probably mean that the pink bollworm would soon get beyond any possible control and become a permanent burden on the cotton crop of Texas and ultimately would spread throughout the entire South. These steps have apparently stopped this movement and have resulted in a better feeling and appreciation of the need on the part of the planters.

The establishment and maintenance of cotton-free areas in the infested districts and the other restrictions and precautions being taken and to be taken afford the only means of exterminating the pink bollworm, but this result can not be accomplished except with the heartiest cooperation on the part of the State of Texas and by the acceptance for a few years of the necessary self-sacrifice on the part of the planters within the quarantined areas. Every effort to facilitate the growth of substitute crops will be made, to reduce this self-sacrifice and loss to the minimum.—C. L. M.

APPEAL TO TEXAS PLANTERS TO SUPPORT THE COTTON FREE ZONE PROCLAMATION.

To counteract the organized opposition to the quarantine and cotton-free zone action taken by the State of Texas with relation to the pink bollworm, the following news statement was transmitted to the Texas papers by Assistant Secretary Ousley, March 26, 1918:

> The department is reliably informed that organized effort is being made to encourage the planting of cotton in the zone of southeastern Texas in which cotton has been forbidden by proclamation of the governor under act of the legislature, on account of the present infestation of pink bollworm.
>
> I think no fair man will question my devotion to the material interests of Texas and my special concern for the welfare of the cotton farmer, but it becomes my duty to say that if cotton is planted in the zone defined by the governor's proclamation and the State authorities are unable to control the situation, the Federal Department of Agriculture will be compelled under the law to quarantine the whole State of Texas. In that event cotton could be shipped out of Texas only by water and would be subject to the expense of fumigation at the permitted northern ports of arrival. The Federal Government would be compelled to apply against Texas restrictions similar to those now in effect against railroad traffic from Mexico. Railroad cars used for transporting cotton within the State and any cars or freight subject to possible contamination, could not be permitted to travel through any other cotton State without fumigation. A moment's reflection will show that such burdens upon transportation at this time would take on the nature of a national concern and might be so serious that the Government would be authorized in taking any step possible in prevention.
>
> The effect of a quarantine against Texas would cause a serious decline in the value of all Texas cotton, and it might indeed bring calamity to the whole cotton-producing industry of the State. I can not think that the men who are encouraging organized resistance to the Texas statute are taking due thought of the consequences of their

action. I fully realize the inconvenience and hardship to which cotton farmers in the noncotton zone are subjected, and I heartily wish that the Department of Agriculture could see some way out of the difficulty, but there is none that the best judgment of thoroughly informed men can devise.

Hence, if Texas citizens will not respect Texas law, and if Texas can not enforce her law, there will be nothing left for the Department of Agriculture to do but to protect the other cotton States. It is a very disagreeable task for me to be compelled to send this message to my home, but in view of the certain consequences, if I did not send it, I would be an untrue citizen and an unfaithful public servant.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.

The agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the Senate increased the appropriation for pink bollworm work in the United States and Mexico from $500,000 to $800,000. The recommendation made by the Secretary of Agriculture in letter of February 24 (see pp. 15 and 16 of the February issue of this publication) proposing an amendment to provide for a revolving fund to meet the cost of the disinfection of railway cars and freight entering the United States and Mexico was rejected by the Senate. The rejection of this method of meeting the cost of such disinfection necessitated the substitution of some other plan. The details of the proposed new plan are indicated in the letter transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture quoted below. The suggested amendments were incorporated in the bill by the Senate.

DISINFECTION OF CARS AND FREIGHT ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO.

The recommendations made in the following letter were incorporated in the language of the appropriation for "eradication of pink bollworm" in the act as passed by the Senate making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

MARCH 16, 1918.

Hon. THOMAS P. GORE,

Chairman Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,

United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR GORE: In the Secretary's letter to you of February 24, 1918, he called attention to the establishment of a border inspection and control service, covering all ports of entry which have railroad connections with the interior of Mexico, for the purpose of preventing the accidental carriage and entry of the pink bollworm of cotton from Mexico into Texas through the agency of railroad cars and freight and set forth in detail the expenses connected therewith. In order to put the inspection and disinfection on an efficient basis, it was proposed to establish facilities for the purpose, but in order to prevent a depletion in the funds available for such purposes the Secretary recommended the adoption of the following:

> Any moneys hereafter received by the United States in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection at plants constructed therefor out of any appropriation made on account of the pink bollworm are hereby appropriated and made immediately available during the continuance of such emergency, in the discretion of the Secretary, for expenditures necessary to prevent the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States and the establishment of the pink bollworm in the United States.

This amendment was rejected (Congressional Record, p. 3210) because of an objection to the policy of establishing a revolving fund.

Under the regulations then and now in force for this service the disinfection of freight and cars is done by the railroad company or other persons concerned under Government supervision. It is the opinion of the department that this work can be more effectively and economically accomplished if the Government establishes and operates its own facilities. If it does it would seem that the expense should be borne by the interested parties as hitherto. The authority to regulate the disinfection seems to be broad enough to authorize the requirement of a charge to meet the expense of disinfection when done by the Government; but, in order that there may be no question about the matter, I recommend that there be inserted at the end of line 11, page 90, H. R. 9054, as reported by the Senate committee, a comma being substituted for a colon at the end of the line, the following:

> any moneys hereafter received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection at plants constructed therefor out of any appropriation made on account of the pink bollworm of cotton to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts;

The rejection of the amendment recommended in my letter of February 24, 1918, set out above, will, of course, deprive the department of funds which it proposed to use in the operation of these facilities, and as their operation will consume a considerable portion of the fund of $50,000, out of which such expenditures can be made, it is feared the department may be unable to carry out the work because that fund may be exhausted. This possible difficulty might be avoided, however, by increasing this fund from other items of the appropriation made for the eradication of the pink bollworm if the general clause in the bill permitting interchanges among general-expense items to the extent of 10 per cent were applicable to this appropriation. But the arrangement of that clause in the bill makes it apply only to preceding items. In order that the same authority may be exercised with respect to the pink bollworm eradication appropriation, I recommend that there be inserted as a paragraph between lines 9 and 10, page 91, H. R. 9054, as reported by the Senate committee, the following:

> And not to exceed ten per centum of the foregoing amounts appropriated for the eradication of the pink bollworm of cotton shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture among the several items under that head.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE OUSLEY,
Acting Secretary.

PINK BOLLWORM DAMAGE IN BRAZIL SUPPORTS CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.

The following news item, transmitting a dispatch from the American vice consul in charge, Richard P. Momsen, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated February 18, 1918, was sent to Texas news agencies by Assistant Secretary Ousley March 26, 1918:

> Information has just been received by the Department of Agriculture through the minister of agriculture in Brazil concerning the losses from pink bollworm infestation of cotton in that country. Reports by the governors of the several States show that the loss on last year's crop amounted in the aggregate to $27,500,000. In the State of Piauhy the pest caused a loss of one-third of the 1917 crop. In the State of Ceara the crop of 1917 was only one-third of the crop of 1916 on account of the depredations of the bollworm.
>
> This information is of particular value to Texas at this time on account of the threatened violation of the Texas statute establishing a noncotton zone in southeastern Texas.

The dispatch referred to follows:

THE PINK BOLLWORM DAMAGES BRAZILIAN COTTON CROP.

The minister of agriculture of Brazil recently directed a communication to the governors of the principal cotton-producing States in the Republic in order to ascertain to what extent the pink bollworm was threatening the Brazilian cotton industry. The reports of the several governors estimate the damage to this year's cotton crop, as follows:

Brazilian State:	American currency.
Maranhao	$750,000
Piauhy	500,000
Ceara	10,000,000
Rio Grande do Norte	2,500,000
Parahyba	5,925,000
Pernambuco	5,750,000
Alagoas	1,575,000

This statistic does not include the States of Bahia and Sergipe, and it is calculated that with these States included the total damage will amount to some $27,500,000.

In the State of Piauhy this insect pest caused a loss of one-third of the 1917 crop. The high prices of cotton have caused very extensive new areas to be planted, and a large crop is expected this year in spite of the loss described in the above table. In the municipality of Santa Filomena the "Companhia Industrial Pastoril Piauhiense" was recently organized with a capital of about $125,000 for the production of cotton on a large scale, 150 hectars of selected quality already having been planted.

In the State of Ceara the last crop was 30,000 metric tons. The estimated present crop will apparently not exceed 10,000 tons, showing a loss of two-thirds by reason of the bollworm.

The State of Parahyba has just appropriated $50,000 with which to combat the destructive insect pest that is ravaging the cotton-producing districts of Brazil.

In the State of Pernambuco the damage is estimated at 30 per cent of the cotton crop, and in the State of Alagoas the damage is estimated at two-thirds of the entire crop.

In the State of Bahia the bollworm is reported as having invaded the areas of San Francisco, Bom Jesus, Meiras, Billao Arcado, Morro Chapeo, and other parts of the State. The State governor has appointed agricultural inspectors to supervise the disinfection and distribution of cotton seed.

R. P. Momsen,
American Vice Consul in Charge.

FUMIGATION OF IMPORTED COTTON.

As a result of war needs the Bush Terminal Co. in Brooklyn has been taken over by the War Department, and steps have been taken to transfer to another convenient location the fumigation plant established in connection with this company for the disinfection of foreign cotton.

A second fumigation plant has recently been established in Seattle, and steps are being taken to establish a second plant in San Francisco. If this last proposal is carried out it will make available on the Pacific coast four vacuum plants for the disinfection of cotton or other imports. A like number are available on the Atlantic coast—two at Boston and two at the port of New York.

PROVISION FOR IDENTIFICATION OF YAMS AND RELATED PLANTS UNDER QUARANTINE.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced by customs officials and inspectors of the department in connection with importations by Chinese and others of various roots described as yams, pueraria, cassava, yampies, etc. In case of any doubt as to determination, samples should be submitted to this department for identification and entry withheld until advised by this board.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION.

MARCH 30, 1918.

Memorandum for the Secretary:

The notice of hearing submitted for approval herewith has in view particularly the two classes of plants introduced for propagation discussed in the first two paragraphs of this notice, namely, plants imported with earth about the roots and plants from little-known and little-explored countries of the world and as to which there is almost a complete dearth of information concerning insect pests and plant diseases. In view of the breadth of the subject and the misinterpretation which may arise on the part of nurserymen and others interested, it has seemed desirable in this notice of hearing to rather fully state the situation and have the notice couched in such general terms that a full discussion will be possible in relation to the entry of all classes of plants and plant products for propagation. This hearing is a part of the plan outlined in the memorandum which has been largely used recently in our correspondence in relation to the general agitation for more drastic control of entry of nursery stock.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 28, 1918.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that injurious plant diseases and insect pests new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States may gain entrance into this country through the agency of ornamental and other plants imported with earth about their roots.

There is also special danger from plants imported from little-known and little-explored countries of the world for the reason that the lack of information as to the insect pests or plant diseases of such countries makes it impossible safely to pass such plants by inspection or to safeguard them by disinfection.

In view of these dangers, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of placing such restrictions or prohibitions on the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities as shall be necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of any tree, plant, or fruit diseases, or of any injurious insects new to or not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

It is proposed, in connection with the general discussion of the subject of the hearing, to consider the question of fixing dates for the enforcement of any restrictions or prohibitions recommended as a result of the hearing at such periods in the future as will permit the readjustment of the trade in the different classes of plants with relation to the countries involved.

In compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., May 28, 1918, in

order that any person interested in the subject of such proposed restrictions or prohibitions may be heard either in person or by attorney.

As illustrating the dangers referred to, within the last 10 years there have been introduced through the agency of plants imported with soil, the European mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa* L.), the European earwig (*Forficularia auricularia* L.), and from Japan a very dangerous leaf-feeding beetle (*Bopillia japonica* Newman). A large number of the destructive insect pests of important crops have also been introduced in earlier years by this means, among which are several very destructive clover and alfalfa weevils. On the other hand, there is a very long list of similar insects which have not yet gained entrance. This list includes many different kinds of destructive beetles, such as wireworms, leaf-feeding beetles comparable to our May beetles, sawflies, curculios, such as the weevils affecting clover and alfalfa, root maggots of various kinds, cutworms and other moth larvæ, plant lice and plant-infesting eelworms. The possibilities of such introductions are indicated more in detail in a publication issued in 1917 by the department entitled, "A Manual of Dangerous Insects Likely to be Introduced in the United States Through Importations."

The danger from plants imported with earth about the roots comes from the impossibility of properly inspecting such plants and the equal impossibility of killing the insects in such moist earth by any known means of disinfection other than the removal of the earth.

The risk from importations from countries in quarters of the world where the insect enemies and diseases of plants have been very meagerly studied is illustrated by the establishment in this country from such sources of many of our most important injurious insect pests and plant diseases. Among the former are the San Jose scale, the citrus white fly, and the oriental peach moth, none of which were known prior to their appearance in this country, and therefore could not have been looked out for and guarded against. The peach moth is, furthermore, an illustration of an insect which it is apparently impossible to kill by any practicable fumigation in its hibernating condition. The list of insects introduced from such little-explored countries is already very large, and the condition of such stock now coming in represents a constant and very serious menace.

Among plant diseases are such notable examples as the chestnut blight, the white-pine blister rust, and the citrus canker. In the case of these and other diseases a foreknowledge of the disease is apparently essential to its detection, and even then the disease may be in an undeveloped condition, so that its actual determination can not be made until the plant has been planted and kept under observation, sometimes for several years. It is not possible in the case of these and most other similar plant diseases to eradicate the disease by any known method of disinfection.

PRESS NOTICE ISSUED BY OFFICE OF INFORMATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REGARDING ABOVE NOTICE OF HEARING.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CALLS HEARING IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS DANGER OF INTRODUCING INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES IN THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Secretary of Agriculture has called a public hearing, to be held in Washington May 28, at which will be considered the advisability of restricting the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries. The meeting will be held at 10 a. m., May 28, in Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture. Any person interested in the proposed restrictions may be heard either in person or by attorney.

The restrictions are contemplated in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of any tree, plant, or fruit diseases or of any injurious insects

new to or not heretofore prevalent in this country. It is feared that certain injurious plant diseases and insect pests may gain entrance through the agency of ornamental and other plants imported with earth about their roots. There is also said to be special danger from plants imported from little-known countries, because lack of information as to the insect pests or plant diseases of such countries makes it impossible safely to pass such plants by inspection or to safeguard them by disinfection.

Many of the most important injurious insects and plant diseases have been introduced in this country through such importations. On the other hand there is a long list of similarly destructive insects and diseases which have not yet gained entrance.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON PROVIDES FOR INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 6, 1918.

The State of Washington has established places for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, appearing on page 49 of the May, 1915, supplement to the Postal Guide.

All postmasters are therefore informed that packages containing plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Washington may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

The plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in the State of Washington are described as follows:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided,* That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture."

Postmasters within the State of Washington shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Washington named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Walla Walla	White Salmon	Yakima
Prosser	Benton	Vancouver
Toppenish	Wenatchee	Sumner
Chehalis	Olympia	Mount Vernon
Tacoma	Seattle	
Bellingham	Spokane	

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of

any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FLORIDA POSTMASTERS—ADDITIONAL POINT FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROVIDED FOR.

MARCH 15, 1918.

The POSTMASTER: In connection with the instructions published on pages 5 and 6 of the November, 1916, supplement to the Postal Guide, and the circular letters of this office sent you under dates of May 10, 1917, and July 18, 1917, relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in Florida, you are informed that facilities for such inspection will be maintained at Pensacola, in addition to Gainesville, Jacksonville, and Tampa. Therefore you will, upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to Pensacola, Gainesville, Jacksonville, or Tampa, whichever is nearest to your office, parcels received at your office containing plants or plant products which are subject to terminal inspection.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

BANANA PLANT QUARANTINE (FOREIGN).

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 31.

[Effective on and after April 1, 1918.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar), an injurious insect, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occurs in Jamaica, Trinidad, Dominica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Brazil, Philippine Islands, Fiji Islands, Sumatra, Java, Madagascar, Queensland, India, North Borneo, and British New Guinea.

Now therefore I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant-quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the banana root borer mentioned above, to forbid the importation into the United States from the above-named and all other foreign countries and localities of all species and varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof.

On and after April 1, 1918, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation for any purpose, of any variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) or portions thereof, from the above-named and all other foreign countries and localities, is prohibited, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, may be permitted in accordance with the regulations governing such entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture October 20, 1917.

This order places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Done in the District of Columbia this 15th day of March, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

BANANA PLANT QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC).

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 32.

[Effective on and after April 1, 1918.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects, namely, a weevil known as *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd., and another weevil known as *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn., new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, respectively, where they attack bananas and sugar cane.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby quarantine said Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and do prohibit by this Notice of Quarantine No. 32, the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all species and varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof.

On and after April 1, 1918, and until further notice, by virtue of the said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, it shall be unlawful to move any species or varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, regardless of the use for which the same are intended.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the plants named for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 15th day of March, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RESTRICTION ON MAILING OF BANANA PLANTS IN HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 29, 1918.

Quarantine order No. 32, issued March 15, 1918, effective April 1, 1918, by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, quarantining the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of two injurious insects, namely, a weevil known as *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd., and another weevil known as *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn., prohibits the movement from those Territories into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all species and varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) or portions thereof.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants named is subject to the restrictions of the order above mentioned, and postmasters in Hawaii and Porto Rico shall not therefore accept banana plants for mailing to points outside of the respective Territories.

The quarantine order does not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of banana plants for experimental or scientific purposes.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian: Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, on account of the white pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State,

or District of the United States, of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including

satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the

other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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